

The plant has been found in but one locality in Stockbridge, under a thick spruce hedge near the village street, in dry ground. There were about twenty-five plants at this spot. The lady, who brought it to me, saw it there first in 1897. — RALPH HOFFMANN, Belmont, Mass.

[Information as to the possible cultivation or artificial introduction of this rare orchid in New England, would be of much interest. — ED.]

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF RARE OR OTHERWISE INTER-  
ESTING MOSSES OCCURRING IN OR NEAR PLYMOUTH,  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A. J. GROUT.

*Tetradontium Brownianum* (Dicks.) Schwaegr. On stones in a cave known as Devil's Den, near the summit of Mt. Prospect, Holderness. This cave is a slanting cleft in a ledge at the top of a line of cliffs. The plants of *Tetradontium* have not the flagellæ of *T. repanda* and seem referable to *T. Brownianum*. They were growing upright on the moist stones near the top of the cave and were not inverted as is frequently reported.

*Polytrichum gracile* Dicks. On knolls in swampy woods, with *P. Ohioense*, at an altitude of about 1000 feet. The opercula had all fallen from the *P. Ohioense* at the time of collection (August 6), but several remained on the capsules of *P. gracile*, indicating that the sporophyte of the latter matures somewhat later than that of the former.

*Dicranum longifolium* Ehrh. On stone walls near the summit of Mt. Prospect. The plants on the exposed stones at the top of the wall were markedly different from those at its base. The tufts were more compact and darker colored; the stems were much shorter; the leaves were shorter with costa half the width of the leaf base, or even more.

*Dicranum viride* (Sull. & Lesq.) Lindb. On decayed stumps, in woods, sterile.

*Oncophorus Wahlenbergii* Brid. Moist soil, beside abandoned road.

*Grimmia conferta* Funck. Along moist cracks of the under side of a rocky shelf, Mt. Prospect.

*Racomitrium canescens* (Timm.) Brid. Sterile ; covering several square feet of a ledge over which some water flows in rainy times.

*Orthotrichum obtusifolium* Schrad. On base of poplar tree in Plymouth Village, mixed with *O. speciosum* and *O. Braunii*. The leaves bore the characteristic oblong septate gemmæ.

*Schistostega osmundacea* (Dicks.) Mohr. The protonema of this remarkable moss is abundant on the floor of the "Devil's Den" on rocks, earth, and fragments of decaying wood, but a careful search both in autumn and in spring revealed just one solitary sterile plant. Those who have never seen the fresh protonema under the microscope can have no idea of its beauty.

*Bryum capillare* L. Moist ledges, Mt. Prospect ; sparingly fruited ; determined by Mrs. E. G. Britton.

*Pohlia Lescuriana* (Sull. & Lesq.). On moist soil close to a small boulder.

*Mnium cinclidioides* (Blytt.) Hueb. Growing on the soil in a swampy place, closely interwoven with *Hypnum cordifolium*. Many of the leaves were somewhat denticulate, with projecting cells, as is noted by Mr. H. N. Dixon in his admirable Handbook of the British Mosses.

*M. Drummondii* Br. & Sch. On rocks near brook with *M. cuspidatum* (L.) Neck.

*M. stellare* Reich. On humus at base of tree in woods ; sparingly fruited.

*Anomodon tristis* (Cesat.) Sulliv. On trees with *Neckera pennata* ; also on rocks.

*Pterigynandrum filiforme* (Timm.) Hedw. A minute depauperate form of this species has been collected from damp rocks near the summit of Plymouth Mountain ; Dr. Best refers it with some doubt to var. minus L. & J.

*Hylocomium Pyrenaicum* Lindb. On rocks in woods, Plymouth Mountain.

*Plagiothecium Muellerianum* Sch. Clefts in cliff about one mile from Plymouth Village ; Devil's Den, Mt. Prospect. It seems that this species is usually sterile and therefore overlooked. It has a very distinct habit and is easily recognized when once known. The stems and branches are very slender, more so than in any other species known to me, and very much flattened. Under the microscope it is easily recognized by the greatly enlarged and inflated cortical cells of the stems and branches. Sullivant's figure, Icones Musc. Suppl. pl. 66, shows

this character well, but it is so prominent that a cross section is entirely unnecessary in order to see it clearly.

*Brachythecium acuminatum* (Hedw.) Kindb. On a decayed spot in an elm in Plymouth Village. It may be of interest to note that all the species of *Brachythecium* listed in my Vermont list have been found in this vicinity except *B. flexicaule* and *B. glaciale*.

*Pylaisella velutina* (Sch.) Kindb. This species seems to be fairly common. It is much lighter colored than the everywhere present *P. inticata*.

*Homalia trichomanoides Jamesii* (Sch.) Holzinger, Devil's Den, Mt. Prospect.

*Leucodon sciuroides* (L.) Schwaegr. Not rare on trunks of trees, but thus far always sterile. Distinguished from *L. brachypus* by its slender-pointed entire leaves with rather narrower median cells. M. Cardot and Mr. H. N. Dixon have both seen my specimens and agree with my determination. There can be no doubt that this species is common in New England, but being sterile is usually confused with *L. brachypus*. Mr. E. Faxon and Dr. Kennedy have collected this species in Vermont.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM IN SOMERSET COUNTY, MAINE. — So far as known *Rhododendron maximum* is found in only two places in the State of Maine. One of these, upon Sebago Lake, has long been known. The other, ninety miles to the northeast, though locally well known, has perhaps never been recorded in a scientific journal. This station, in rather dry and rocky deciduous woods, is on the northeast side of Safford Pond in the western part of Lexington. It is said that as early as 1845, one Nathan Safford, who lived near the pond, found these strange flowers, and that, at that time, only a few square rods were covered by the plants. Now, however, over half an acre is covered with a thick tangle of bushes. These vary in height from six to ten feet as they stand, but they are very crooked and twisted. The fragrant flowers are fully out about July 4, and then many of the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns make annual visits to the spot. The bushes, which are often transplanted, rarely thrive in cultivation. — F. H. COWAN, Farmington, Maine.